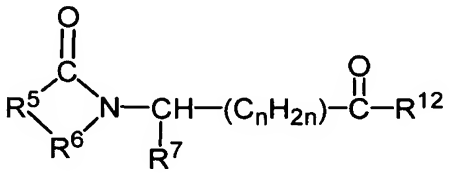
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims:

Claims 1-26 (Canceled)

27. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:

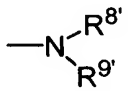


in which R^5 is (i) o-phenylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 4 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, or (ii) the divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidizole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the divalent bonds are on vicinal ring carbon atoms;

R^6 is -CO -, $-CH_2-$, or $-SO_2-$;

R^7 is (i) hydrogen if R^6 is $-SO_2-$, (ii) straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, (iii) pyridyl, (iv) phenyl or phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, (v) alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, (vi) benzyl unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, (vii) naphthyl, (viii) benzyloxy, or (ix) imidazol-4-yl methyl;

R^{12} is -OH, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or

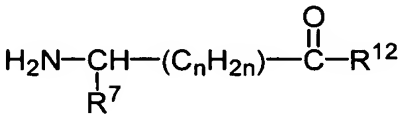


n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3;

$R^{8'}$ is hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and

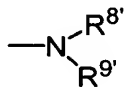
$R^{9'}$ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-COR^{10}$, or $-SO_2R^{10}$ in which R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or phenyl.

28. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



in which R^7 is (i) straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, (ii) pyridyl, (iii) phenyl or phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, (iv) benzyl unsubstituted or substituted with one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo, (v) napthyl, (vi) benzyloxy, or (vii) imidazol-4-ylmethyl;

R^{12} is -OH, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, $-O-CH_2$-pyridyl, -O-benzyl or

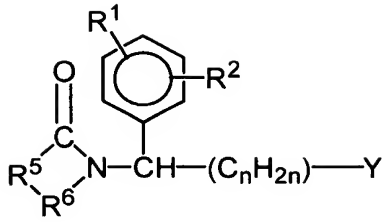


where n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3;

$R^{8'}$ is hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and

$R^{9'}$ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $-CH_2$-pyridyl, benzyl, $-COR^{10}$, or $-SO_2R^{10}$ in which R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or phenyl.

29. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

(1) one of R^1 and R^2 is R^3-X- and the other is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, or R^3-X-;

R^3 is monocycloalkyl, bicycloalkyl, or benzocycloalkyl of up to 18 carbon atoms;

X is a carbon-carbon bond, $-CH_2-$, or -O-;

R^5 is (i) o-phenylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, or carbamoyl, unsubstituted or substituted with lower alkyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower acylamino, or lower alkoxy; (ii) a vicinally divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidazole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the divalent bonds are on vicinal ring carbon atoms; (iii) a vicinally divalent cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl of 4-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or phenyl; (iv) vinylene di-substituted with lower alkyl; or (v) ethylene, unsubstituted or monosubstituted or disubstituted with lower alkyl;

R^6 is -CO-, $-CH_2-$, or $-CH_2CO-$;

Y is -COZ, $-C\equiv N$, $-OR^8$, lower alkyl, or aryl;

Z is $-NH_2$, -OH, -NHR, $-R^9$, or $-OR^9$

R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^9 is lower alkyl or benzyl; and,

n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3,

(2) one of R^1 and R^2 is R^3-X- and the other is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, or R^3-X-;

R^3 is monocycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, polycycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or benzocyclic alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms;

X is $-CH_2-$, or -O-;

R^5 is (i) the vicinally divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidazole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the two bonds of the divalent residue are on vicinal ring carbon atoms;

(ii) a vicinally divalent cycloalkyl of 4-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or phenyl;

(iii) di-substituted vinylene, substituted with nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo;

(iv) ethylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo;

R^6 is -CO-, $-CH_2-$, or $-CH_2CO-$;

Y is -COX, -C≡ N, $-OR^8$, alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or aryl;

X is $-NH_2$, -OH, -NHR, $-R^9$, $-OR^9$, or alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^9 is alkyl or benzyl; and,

n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

(3) one of R^1 and R^2 is R^3-X- and the other is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, HF_2CO, F_3CO, or R^3-X-;

R^3 is monocycloalkyl, bicycloalkyl, benzocyclo alkyl of up to 18 carbon atoms, tetrahydropyran, or tetrahydrofuran;

X is a carbon-carbon bond, $-CH_2-$, -O-, or -N=;

R^5 is (i) o-phenylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, or carbamoyl, unsubstituted or substituted with lower alkyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower acylamino, or lower alkoxy; (ii) a vicinally divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidazole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the divalent bonds are on vicinal ring carbon atoms; (iii) a vicinally divalent cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl of 4-10

carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbo(lower)alkoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or phenyl; (iv) vinylene di-substituted with lower alkyl; or (v) ethylene, unsubstituted or monosubstituted or disubstituted with lower alkyl;

R^6 is -CO-, $-CH_2-$, or $-CH_2CO-$;

Y is -COX, -C≡ N, $-OR^8$, alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or aryl;

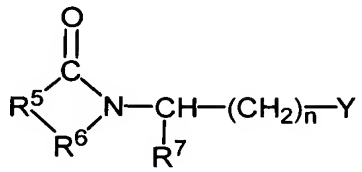
X is $-NH_2$, -OH, -NHR, $-R^9$, $-OR^9$, or alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^9 is alkyl or benzyl; and,

n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3.

30. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

Y is -C≡ N or $CO(CH_2)_mCH_3$;

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R^5 is (i) o-phenylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 3 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo; (ii) the divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidizole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the divalent bonds are on vicinal ring carbon atoms; (iii) a divalent cycloalkyl of 4-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl or halo; (iv) di-substituted

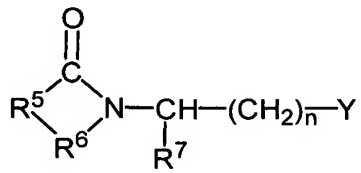
vinylene, substituted with nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo; or (v) ethylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo;

R^6 is -CO-, -CH_2-, -CH_2CO-, or -SO_2-;

R^7 is (i) straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (ii) cyclic or bicyclic alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (iii) pyridyl; (iv) phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, straight, branched, cyclic, or bicyclic alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, straight, branched, cyclic, or bicyclic alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, CH_2R where R is a cyclic or bicyclic alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo; (v) benzyl substituted with one to three substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo; (vi) naphthyl; or (vii) benzyloxy; and

n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3.

31. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

R^5 is (i) the divalent residue of pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidizole, naphthalene, or thiophene, wherein the divalent bonds are on vicinal ring carbon atoms; (ii) a divalent

cycloalkyl of 4-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl or halo; (iii) di-substituted vinylene, substituted with nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo; or (iv) ethylene, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo;

R^6 is -CO-, $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CO-$, or $-SO_2-$;

R^7 is (i) cyclic or bicyclic alkyl of 4 to 12 carbon atoms; (ii) pyridyl; (iii) phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, straight, branched, cyclic, or bicyclic alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, straight, branched, cyclic, or bicyclic alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, CH_2R where R is a cyclic or bicyclic alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo; (iv) benzyl substituted with one to three substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo; (v) naphthyl; or (vi) benzyloxy; and

Y is COX, -C≡ N, OR^8, alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or aryl;

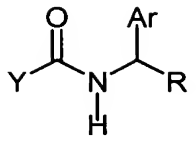
X is $-NH_2$, -OH, -NHR, $-R^9$, $-OR^9$, or alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^9 is alkyl or benzyl; and

n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3.

32. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



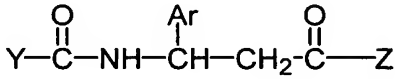
wherein:

Ar is (i) straight, branched, or cyclic, unsubstituted alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (ii) straight, branched, or cyclic, substituted alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (iii) phenyl; (iv) phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo; (v) heterocycle; or (vi) heterocycle substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo;

R is -H, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, CH_2OH, CH_2CH_2OH, or CH_2COZ where Z is alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, benzyloxy, or NHR^1 where R^1 is H or alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and

Y is i) a phenyl or heterocyclic ring, unsubstituted or substituted one or more substituents each selected independently one from the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo or ii) naphthyl.

33. (new) The method of claim 32, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

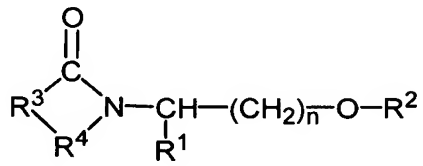
Ar is 3,4-disubstituted phenyl where each substituent is selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and halo;

Z is alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, benzyloxy, amino, or alkylamino of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and

Y is (i) a phenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected, independently one from the other, from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and halo, or (ii) naphthyl.

34. (new) The method of claim 32, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is N-benzoyl-3-amino-3-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-propanamide.

35. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

R^1 is (i) straight, branched, or cyclic, unsubstituted alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (ii) straight, branched, or cyclic, substituted alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; (iii) phenyl; or (iv) phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, acylamino, alkylamino, di(alkyl) amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, bicycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkoxy of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, bicycloalkoxy of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, and halo;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, benzyl, pyridylmethyl, or alkoxymethyl;

R^3 is (i) ethylene, (ii) vinylene, (iii) a branched alkylene of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, (iv) a branched alkenylene of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, (v) cycloalkylene of 4 to 9 carbon atoms unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, amino substituted with acyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and halo, (vi) cycloalkenylene of 4 to 9

carbon atoms unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, amino substituted with acyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and halo, (vii) o-phenylene unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, amino substituted with acyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and halo, (viii) naphthyl, or (ix) pyridyl;

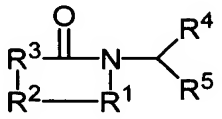
R^4 is -CX-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2CX-$;

X is O or S; and

n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

36. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is 3-phthalimido-3-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-1-ol).

37. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

R^1 is $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CO-$, or -CO-;

R^2 and R^3 taken together are (i) ethylene unsubstituted or substituted with alkyl of 1-10 carbon atoms or phenyl, (ii) vinylene substituted with two substituents each selected, independently of the other, from the group consisting of alkyl of 1-10 carbon atoms and phenyl, or (iii) a divalent cycloalkyl of 5-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl unsubstituted or substituted with alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy,

amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, norbornyl, phenyl or halo;

R^4 is (i) straight or branched unsubstituted alkyl of 4 to 8 carbon atoms, (ii) cycloalkyl or bicycloalkyl of 5-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, branched, straight or cyclic alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl or halo, (iii) phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl or bicyctoalkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkoxy or bicycloalkoxy of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl or halo, (iv) pyridine or pyrrolidine, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl or halo; and,

R^5 is -COX, -CN, $-CH_2COX$, alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, aryl, $-CH_2OR$, $-CH_2$ aryl, or $-CH_2OH$,

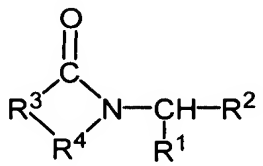
where X is NH_2, OH, NHR, or OR^6,

where R is lower alkyl; and

where R^6 is alkyl or benzyl.

38. (new) The method of claim 37, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is methyl 3-(3',4',5'6'-petrahydrophthalimdo)-3-(3",4"-dimethoxyphenyl)propionate).

39. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

R^1 is (i) straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, (ii) phenyl or phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, (iii) benzyl or benzyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo, or (iv) -Y-Ph where Y is a straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms and Ph is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently of the other from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or halo;

R^2 is -H, a branched or unbranched alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, heterocycle, $-CH_2$-aryl, or $-CH_2$-heterocycle;

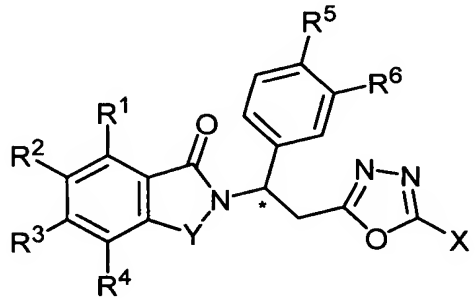
R^3 is i) ethylene, ii) vinylene, iii) a branched alkylene of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, iv) a branched alkenylene of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, v) cycloalkylene of 4 to 9 carbon atoms unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo, vi) cycloalkenylene of 4 to 9 carbon atoms unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo, or vii) o-phenylene unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 2 substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or halo; and,

R^4 is -CX, or $-CH_2$-;

X is O or S.

40. (new) The method of claim 39, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is 2-phthalimido-3-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl) propane).

41. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

the carbon atom designated* constitutes a center of chirality;

Y is C=O, CH_2, SO_2 or CH_2C=O;

X is hydrogen, or alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

each of R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4, independently of the others, is hydrogen, halo, trifluoromethyl, acetyl, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, $-CH_2NR^8R^9$, $-(CH_2)_2NR^8R^9$, or $-NR^8R^9$ or

any two of R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4 on adjacent carbon atoms, together with the depicted benzene ring are naphthylidene, quinoline, quinoxaline, benzimidazole, benzodioxole or 2-hydroxybenzimidazole;

each of R^5 and R^6, independently of the other, is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cyano, benzocycloalkoxy, cycloalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, bicyloalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, tricylcoalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, or cycloalkylalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms;

each of R^8 and R^9, taken independently of the other is hydrogen, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, pyridyl, pyridylmethyl, or one of R^8 and R^9 is hydrogen and the other is $-COR^{10}$, or $-SO_2R^{10}$, or R^8 and R^9 taken together are tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, -CH=NCH=CH-, or $-CH_2CH_2X^1CH_2CH_2-$ in which X^1 is -O-, -S-, or -NH-

R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, benzyl, imidazolylmethyl, pyridylmethyl, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, $CH_2R^{14}R^{15}$, or $NR^{11}R^{12}$

wherein R^{14} and R^{15}, independently of each other, are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or propyl, and

wherein R^{11} and R^{12}, independently of each other, are hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, or benzyl; and

the acid addition salts of said compounds which contain a nitrogen atom susceptible of protonation.

42. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein:

the carbon atom designated* constitutes a center of chirality;

Y is C=O, CH_2, SO_2 or CH_2C=O;

X is hydrogen, or alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

(i) each of R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4, independently of the others, is hydrogen, halo, trifluoromethyl, acetyl, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, $-CH_2NR^8R^9$, $-(CH_2)_2NR^8R^9$, or $-NR^8R^9$ or

(ii) any two of R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4 on adjacent carbon atoms, together with the depicted benzene ring to which they are bound are naphthylidene, quinoline, quinoxaline, benzimidazole, benzodioxole or 2-hydroxybenzimidazole;

each of R^5 and R^6, independently of the other, is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cyano, benzocycloalkoxy, cycloalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, bicyloalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, tricylcoalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, or cycloalkylalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms;

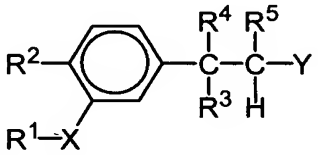
(i) each of R^8 and R^9, independently of the other, is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, pyridyl, pyridylmethyl, or

(ii) one of R^8 and R^9 is hydrogen and the other is $-COR^{10}$, or $-SO_2R^{10}$, in which R^{10} is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, pyridyl, benzyl, imidazolylmethyl, pyridylmethyl, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, or $CH_2NR^{14}R^{15}$, wherein $R^{11}$and R^{12}, independently of each other, are hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, or benzyl and R^{14} and R^{15}, independently of each other, are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or propyl; or

(iii) R^8 and R^9 taken together are tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, $-CH=NCH=CH-$, or $-CH_2CH_2X^1CH_2CH_2-$ in which X^1 is -O-, -S-, or -NH-.

43. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is 2-[1-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-yl)ethyl]-5-methylisoindoline-1,3-dione.

44. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

(a) X is -O- or -(C_nH_{2n})- in which n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and R^1 is alkyl of one to 10 carbon atoms, monocycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, polycycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or benzocyclic alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or

(b) X is -CH= and R^1 is alkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms, monocycloalkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms, or bicycloalkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms;

R^2 is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkylidenemethyl, lower alkoxy, or halo;

R^3 is (i) phenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl substituted with alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of up to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkoxy of up to 10 carbon atoms, alkylidenemethyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkylidenemethyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, or methylenedioxy; (ii) pyridine, substituted pyridine, pyrrolidine, imidizole, naphthalene, or thiophene; (iii) cycloalkyl of 4-10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl;

each of R^4 and R^5 taken individually is hydrogen or R^4 and R^5 taken together are a carbon-carbon bond;

Y is -COZ, -C≡ N, or lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

Z is -OH, $-NR^6R^6$, $-R^7$, or $-OR^7$; R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; and R^7 is alkyl or benzyl.

45. (new) The method of claim 44, wherein:

(a) X is -O- or $-(C_nH_{2n})-$ in which n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and R^1 is alkyl of one to 10 carbon atoms, monocycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, polycycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or benzocyclic alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or

(b) X is -CH= and R^1 is alkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms, monocycloalkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms, or bicycloalkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms;

R^2 is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkylidenemethyl, lower alkoxy, or halo;

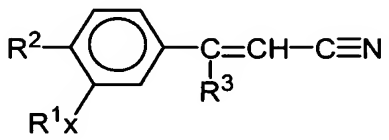
R^3 is pyrrolidine, imidazole or thiophene unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or phenyl;

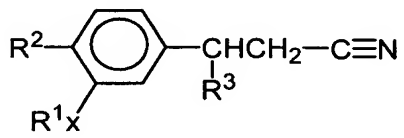
each of R^4 and R^5 taken individually is hydrogen or R^4 and R^5 taken together are a carbon-carbon bond;

Y is -COZ, -C≡ N, or lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

Z is -OH, $-NR^6R^6$, $-R^7$, or $-OR^7$; R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; and R^7 is alkyl or benzyl.

46. (new) The method of claim 44, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:





wherein:

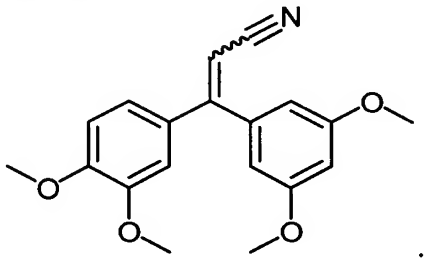
(a) X is -O- or -(C_nH_{2n})- in which n has a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and R^1 is alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, monocycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, polycycloalkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or benzocyclic alkyl of up to 10 carbon atoms, or

(b) X is -CH=, and R^1 is alkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms or monocycloalkylidene of up to 10 carbon atoms;

R^2 is hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or halo; and

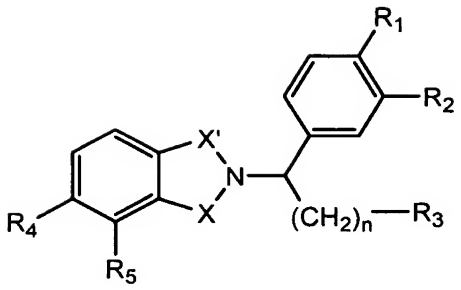
R^3 is (i) phenyl or naphthyl, unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents each selected independently from nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, or carbamoyl substituted with alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, amino substituted with an alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, alkoxy or cycloalkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; or (ii) cycloalkyl of 4 to 10 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents each selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, substituted amino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or phenyl.

47. (new) The method of claim 44, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



48. (new) The method of claim 44, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is 3,3-bis-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl) acrylonitrile.

49. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

one of X and X' is =C=O or $=SO_2$, and the other of X and X' is =C=O, $=CH_2$, $=SO_2$ or $=CH_2C=O$;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

R_1 and R_2 are each independently $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy, cyano, $(C_3\text{-}C_{18})$cycloalkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_{18})$cycloalkoxy or $(C_3\text{-}C_{18})$cycloalkyl-methoxy;

R_3 is SO_2-Y, COZ, CN or $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$hydroxyalkyl, wherein:

Y is $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, benzyl or phenyl;

Z is $-NR_6R_7$, $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, benzyl or phenyl;

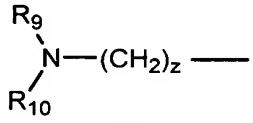
R_6 is H, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_{18})$cycloalkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_5)$alkanoyl, benzyl or phenyl, each of which can be optionally substituted with halo, amino or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl-amino;

R_7 is H or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl;

R_4 and R_5 are taken together to provide $-NH\text{-}CH_2\text{-}R_8$-, NH-CO-$R_8$-, or -N=CH-$R_8$-, wherein:

R_8 is CH_2, O, NH, CH=CH, CH=N, or N=CH; or

one of R_4 and R_5 is H, and the other of R_4 and R_5 is imidazoyl, pyrrolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, or a structure of formula (A),



(A) ,

wherein:

z is 0 or 1;

R_9 is: H; $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_{18})$cycloalkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_5)$alkanoyl, or $(C_4\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkanoyl, optionally substituted with halo, amino, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl-amino, or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$dialkyl-amino; phenyl; benzyl; benzoyl; $(C_2\text{-}C_5)$alkoxycarbonyl; $(C_3\text{-}C_5)$alkoxyalkylcarbonyl; N-morpholinocarbonyl; carbamoyl; N-substituted carbamoyl substituted with $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl; or methylsulfonyl; and

R_{10} is H, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, methylsulfonyl, or $(C_3\text{-}C_5)$alkoxyalkylcarbonyl; or

R_9 and R_{10} are taken together to provide -CH=CH-CH=CH-, -CH=CH-N=CH-, or $(C_1\text{-}C_2)$alkylidene, optionally substituted with amino, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl-amino, or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$dialkyl-amino; or

R_4 and R_5 are both structures of formula (A).

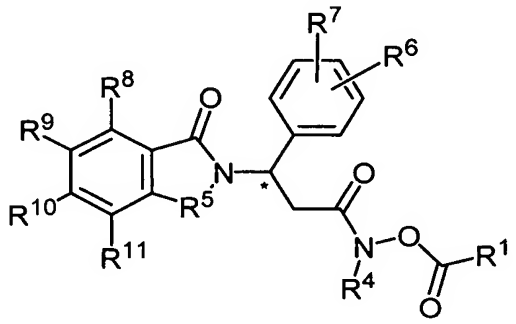
50. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein z is not 0 when *(i)* R^3 is $-SO_2\text{-}Y$, -COZ, or -CN and *(ii)* one of R^4 or R^5 is hydrogen.

51. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein R^9 and R^{10}, taken together, is -CH=CH-CH=CH-, -CH=CH-N=CH-, or $(C_1\text{-}C_2)$alkylidene substituted by amino, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl-amino, or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$dialkyl-amino.

52. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein R_4 and R_5 are both structures of formula (A).

53. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is isoindoline-1-one and isoindoline-1,3-dione substituted in the 2-position with an α-(3,4-disubstituted phenyl)alkyl group and in the 4- and/or 5-position with a nitrogen-containing group.

54. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



wherein:

the carbon atom designated * constitutes a center of chirality,

R^4 is hydrogen or -(C=O)-R^{12},

each of R^1 and R^{12}, independently of each other, is alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, pyridyl methyl, pyridyl, imidazoyl, imidazolyl methyl, or

$CHR^*(CH_2)_nNR^*R^0$,

wherein $R^*$and R^0, independently of the other, are hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, pyridyl methyl, pyridyl, imidazoyl or imidazolylmethyl, and n = 0, 1, or 2;

R^5 is C=O, CH_2, CH_2-CO-, or SO_2;

each of R^6 and R^7, independently of the other, is nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkoxy of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, halo, bicycloalkyl of up to 18 carbon atoms, tricycloalkoxy of up to 18 carbon atoms, 1-indanyloxy, 2-indanyloxy, C_4-C_8-cycloalkylidenemethyl, or C_3-C_{10}-alkylidenemethyl;

each of R^8, R^9, R^{10}, and R^{11}, independently of the others, is

(i) hydrogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, carbethoxy, carbomethoxy, carbopropoxy, acetyl, carbamoyl, acetoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, halo, or

(ii) one of R^8, R^9, R^{10}, and R^{11} is acylamino comprising a lower alkyl, and the remaining of R^8, R^9, R^{10}, and R^{11} are hydrogen, or

(iii) hydrogen if R^8 and R^9 taken together are benzo, quinoline, quinoxaline, benzimidazole, benzodioxole, 2-hydroxybenzimidazole, methylenedioxy, dialkoxy, or dialkyl, or

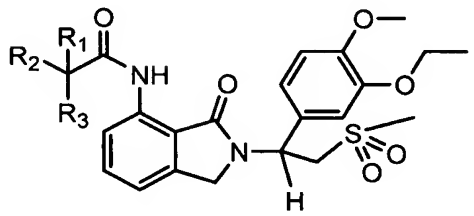
(iv) hydrogen if R^{10} and R^{11}, taken together are benzo, quinoline, quinoxaline, benzimidazole, benzodioxole, 2-hydroxybenzimidazole, methylenedioxy, dialkoxy, or dialkyl, or

(v) hydrogen if R^9 and R^{10} taken together are benzo.

55. (new) The method of claim 54, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is (3-(1,3-dioxoisoindoline-2-yl)-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl) propanoylamino) propanoate.

56. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a

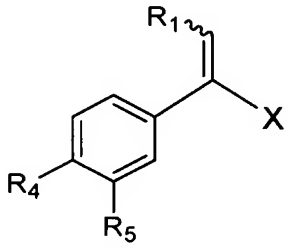
pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of formula:



wherein:

R_1, R_2 and R_3 are independently H or C_{1-8}-alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_1, R_2 and R_3 is not H.

57. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of formula:



wherein:

R_1 is -CN, lower alkyl, -COOH, -C(O)-N(R_9)$_2$, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)-benzyl, -C(O)O-lower alkyl, -C(O)O-benzyl;

R_4 is -H, -NO_2, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, -OH, -C(O)(R_{10})$_2$, -COOH, -NH_2, -OC(O)-N(R_{10})$_2$;

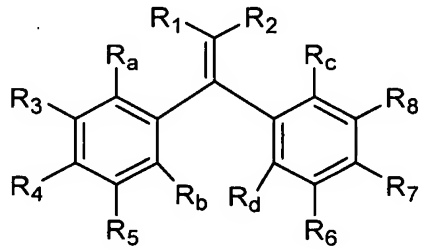
R_5 is substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, or substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl;

X is substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, substituted or unsubstituted pyridine, substituted or unsubstituted pyrrolidine, substituted or unsubstituted imidizole, substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene, substituted or unsubstituted thiophene, or substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl;

each occurrence of R_9 is independently -H or substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl; and

each occurrence of R_{10} is independently -H or substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl.

58. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of formula:



wherein:

R_1 and R_2 are independently -H, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkynyl, -COOH, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)O-lower alkyl, -C(O)-$N(R_9)_2$, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle;

each occurrence of R_a, R_b, R_c and R_d is independently -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO_2, -OH, -$OPO(OH)_2$, -$N(R_9)_2$, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}-$N(R_{10})_2$, -$C(O)N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}, -$NHS(O)_2$-R_{10}, -$S(O)_2$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)NH$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)NHSO_2$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}-$N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)_2)$ or -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}-NH_2;

R_3 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO_2, -OH, -$OPO(OH)_2$, -$N(R_9)_2$, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}-$N(R_{10})_2$, -$C(O)N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}, -$NHS(O)_2$-R_{10}, -$S(O)_2$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)NH$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)NHSO_2$-R_{10}, -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}-$N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)_2)$ or -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}-NH_2, or R_3 with either R_a or with R_4, together form -O-$C(R_{16}R_{17})$-O- or -O-$(C(R_{16}R_{17}))_2$-O-;

R_4 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO_2, -OH, -$OPO(OH)_2$, -$N(R_9)_2$, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}, -$OC(O)$-R_{10}-$N(R_{10})_2$, -$C(O)N(R_{10})_2$, -$NHC(O)$-R_{10}, -$NHS(O)_2$-R_{10}, -$S(O)_2$-

R_{10}, -NHC(O)NH-R_{10}, -NHC(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)NHSO$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)$_2$) or -NHC(O)-R_{10}-NH$_2$;

R_5 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO$_2$, -OH, -OPO(OH)$_2$, -N(R_9)$_2$, -OC(O)-R_{10}, -OC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -C(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)-R_{10}, -NHS(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -S(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)NH-R_{10}, -NHC(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)NHSO$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)$_2$) or -NHC(O)-R_{10}-NH$_2$;

R_6 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO$_2$, -OH, -OPO(OH)$_2$, -N(R_9)$_2$, -OC(O)-R_{10}, -OC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -C(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)-R_{10}, -NHS(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -S(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)NH-R_{10}, -NHC(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)NHSO$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)$_2$) or -NHC(O)-R_{10}-NH$_2$;

R_7 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO$_2$, -OH, -OPO(OH)$_2$, -N(R_9)$_2$, -OC(O)-R_{10}, -OC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -C(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)-R_{10}, -NHS(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -S(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)NH-R_{10}, -NHC(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)NHSO$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)$_2$) or -NHC(O)-R_{10}-NH$_2$;

R_8 is -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, halogen, cyano, -NO$_2$, -OH, -OPO(OH)$_2$, -N(R_9)$_2$, -OC(O)-R_{10}, -OC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -C(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)-R_{10}, -NHS(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -S(O)$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)NH-R_{10}, -NHC(O)N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)NHSO$_2$-R_{10}, -NHC(O)-R_{10}-N(R_{10})$_2$, -NHC(O)CH(R_{10})(N(R_9)$_2$) or -NHC(O)-R_{10}-NH$_2$, or R_8 with either R_c or with R_7, together form -O-C($R_{16}R_{17}$)-O- or -O-(C($R_{16}R_{17}$))$_2$-O-;

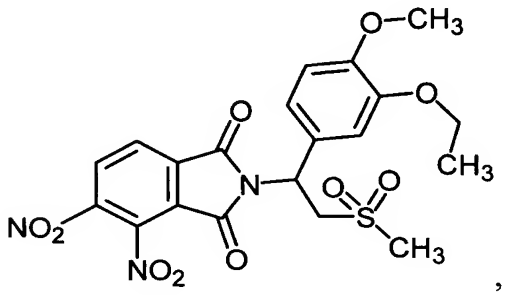
each occurrence of R_9 is independently -H, substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl;

each occurrence of R_{10} is independently substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted lower hydroxyalkyl, or R_{10} and a nitrogen to which it is attached form a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle, or R_{10} is -H where appropriate; and

each occurrence of R_{16} and R_{17} is independently -H or halogen.

59. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is 2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4-acetylaminoisoindoline-1,3-dione, 3-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-(1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-propionamide, or cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methanesulfonyl-ethyl]-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1 H-isoindol-4-yl}-amide.

60. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is of the formula:



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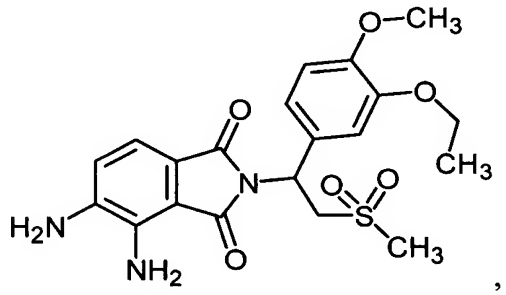

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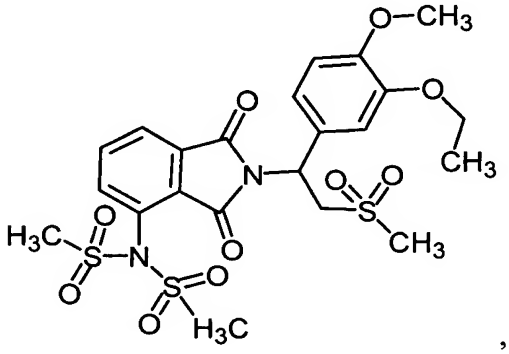

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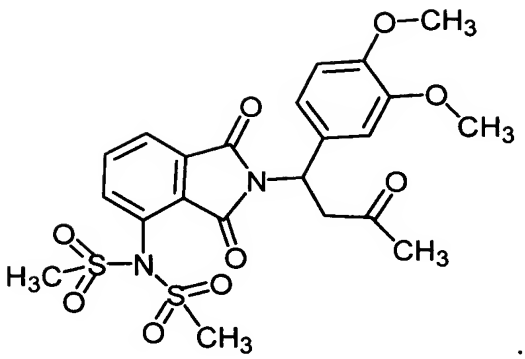
or



61. (new) A method of treating pain, which comprises administering to a patent in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a selective cytokine inhibitory drug, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, wherein said selective cytokine inhibitory drug is selected from the group consisted of 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4,5-dinitroisoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4,5-diaminoisoindoline-1,3-dione; 7-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-3-pyrrolino[3,4-e]benzimidazole-6,8-dione; 7-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]hydro-3-pyrrolino[3,4 -e]benzimidazole-2,6,8-trione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-3-pyrrolino[3,4-f]quinoxaline-1,3-dione; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-d ioxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; 2-Chloro-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 2-Amino-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 2-N,N-Dimethylamino-N-{2-[-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide; N-{2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}methoxycarboxamide; 4-[1-Aza-2-(dimethylamino)vinyl]-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 4-[1-Aza-2-(dimethylamino)prop-1-enyl]-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4-pyrrolylisoindoline-1,3-dione; 4-(Aminomethyl)-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulfonylethyl]-4-(pyrrolylmethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione; N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-

hydroxybutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1S-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1S-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 4-Amino-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutylisoindoline-1,3-dione; 4-Amino-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-pyrrolylisoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-Chloro-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindol-4-yl}acetamide; 2-(Dimethylamino)-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 4-Amino-2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 4-Amino-2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-pyrrolylisoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-(Dimethylamino)-N-{2-[1R-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; Cyclopentyl-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; 3-(Dimethylamino)-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}propanamide; 2-(Dimethylamino)-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}propanamide; N-{2-[(1R)-1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}-2-(dimethylamino)acetamide; N-{2-[(1S)-1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}-2-(dimethylamino)acetamide; 4-{3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]pyrrolyl}-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[(1S)-1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; 2-[1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-4-pyrrolylisoindoline-1,3-dione; N-{2-[1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}-2-(dimethylamino)acetamide; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-3-oxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; 2-(Dimethylamino)-N-{2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-3-oxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[(1S)-1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-3-oxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; Cyclopropyl-N-{2-[(1R)-1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-3-oxoisoindolin-4-yl}carboxamide; (3R)-

3-[7-(Acetylamino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl]-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; (3R)-3-[7-(Cyclopropylcarbonylamino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl]-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; 3-{4-[2-(Dimethylamino)acetylamino]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-2-yl}-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; (3R)-3-[7-(2-Chloroacetylamino)-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl]-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxy-phenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; (3R)-3-{4-[2-(dimethylamino)acetylamino]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-2-yl}-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; 3-(1,3-Dioxo-4-pyrrolylisoindolin-2-yl)-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-dimethylpropanamide; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-4-(imidazolyl-methyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione; N-({2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}methyl)acetamide; 2-Chloro-N-({2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}methyl)acetamide; 2-(Dimethylamino)-N-({2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}methyl)acetamide; 4-[Bis(methylsulfonyl)amino]-2-[1-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-4-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]isoindoline-1,3-dione; N-{2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxypentyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopentyl]1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 2-[(1R)-1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutyl]-4-(pyrrolylmethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[(1R)-1-(3-Ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-(pyrrolylmethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione; N-{2-[1-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxybutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; N-{2-[1-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-1,3-dioxoisoindolin-4-yl}acetamide; 2-[1-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-pyrrolylisoindoline-1,3-dione; 2-[1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-[bis(methylsulfonyl)amino]isoindoline-1,3-dione; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, and stereoisomers thereof.

62. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, which further comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one second active agent.

63. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein the second active agent is capable of relieving or reducing pain.

64. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein the second active agent is an

antidepressant, antihypertensive,anxiolytic, calcium channel blocker,alpha-adrenergic receptor agonist, alpha-adrenergic receptor antagonist, ketamine, anesthetic, muscle relaxant, non-narcotic analgesic, opioid analgesic, anti-inflammatory agent, immunomodulatory agent, immunosuppressive agent, corticosteroid, anticonvulsant, cox-2 inhibitor, hyperbaric oxygen, or a combination thereof.

65. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein the second active agent is salicylic acid acetate, celecoxib, ketamine, gabapentin, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, sodium valproate, prednisone, nifedipine, clonidine, oxycodone, meperidine, morphine sulfate, hydromorphone, fentanyl, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen sodium, griseofulvin, amitriptyline, imipramine or doxepin.

66. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, wherein the pain is nociceptive pain or neuropathic pain.

67. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the pain is associated with chemical or thermal burn, cut of the skin, contusion of the skin, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, tendonitis, or myofascial pain.

68. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the pain is diabetic neuropathy, post herpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, post-stroke pain, complex regional pain syndrome, sympathetic maintained pain syndrome, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, reflex neurovascular dystrophy, reflex dystrophy, spinal cord injury pain, Sudeck atrophy of bone, algoneurodystrophy, shoulder hand syndrome, post-traumatic dystrophy, cancer related pain, phantom limb pain, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, radiculopathy, luetic neuropathy, or painful neuropathic condition induced from a drug.

69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the complex regional pain syndrome is type I or type II.

70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the painful neuropathic condition is iatrogenically induced by vincristine, velcade or thalidomide.

71. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, wherein the pain is visceral pain, migraine, tension- type headache, post-operative pain, or mixed pain of nociceptive and

neuropathic pain.

72. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, wherein the stereoisomer of the selective cytokine inhibitory drug is enantiomerically pure.

73. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, wherein the compound can be administered before, during or after surgery, psychological or physical therapy directed at reducing or avoiding a symptom of pain in the patient.

74. (new) The method of one of claims 27-61, wherein the compound is administered orally.

75. (new) The method of claim 74, wherein the compound is administered in the form of a capsule or tablet.